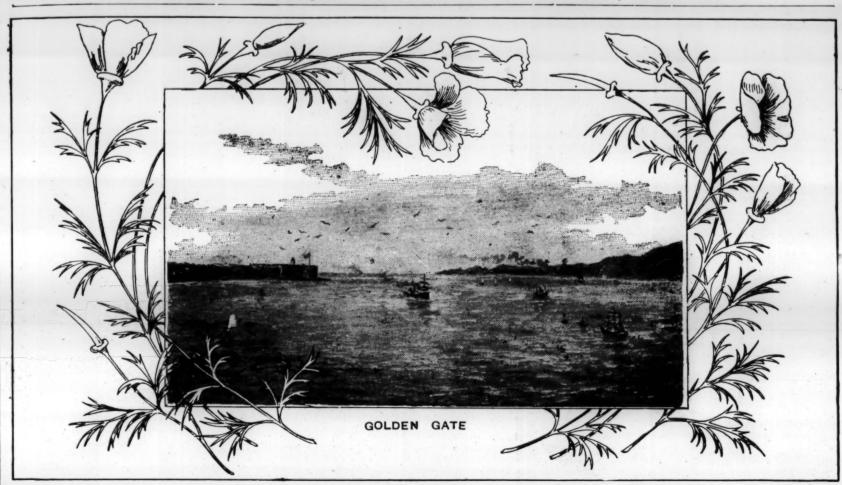
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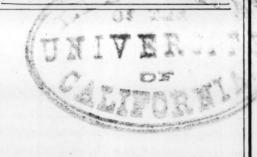


VOL XVIII.

San Francisco, February, 1897

NO. 2





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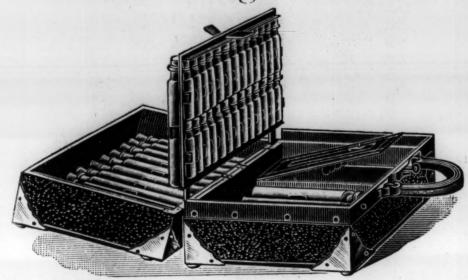
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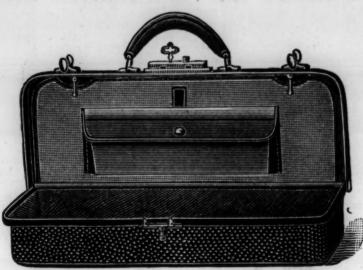


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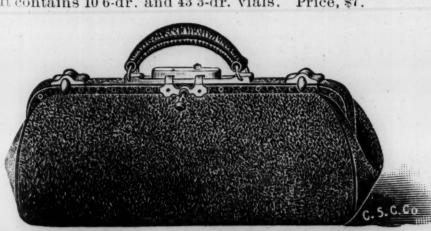


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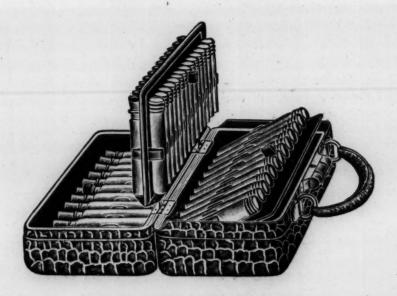


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Zipity, zipity, zip!

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Ting-a-ling-a-ling, a-ling, a-ling!

Watch dose wheels go roun'!

Drink de milk an' eat de honey,
Trouble can't be foun';
Poo' man's pocket full o' money,—
Watch dose wheels go roun'!

Banks an' fact'ries, out o' danger,

Take dose shutters down;

Tear dat mortgage, happy granger,—

Watch dose wheels go roun'!

Zipity, zipity, zip!

B'r—r—r—r!

Ting-a-ling-a-ling, a-ling, a-ling!

Watch dose wheels go roun'!

Pinch yo'self, an' laugh all over,
Raise a joyful soun';
Good-bye, Grover, we's in clover,—
Watch dose wheels go roun'!

Zipity, zipity, zip!

B'r——r——r!

Ting-a-ling-a-ling, a-ling, a-ling!

Watch dose wheels go roun'!

DR. C. N. MILLER.

California Medical Journal.

VOL, XVIII.

San Francisco, California, February, 1897

NO 2

*Modern Medical Science or the Philosophy of Eclecticism.

H. E. CURREY, M. D., Baker City, Ore.

* * * * * * *

Symptoms are the true expressions of disease, and the language by which we are told just how and where health has gone astray, pointing out the places where we can best assist nature in her work of repair. The more we learn about "symptoms," the better we understand their language, the more science will we have in our practice; and the more science we have in our practice, the better success will we have among the sick.

That the practice of medicine is a science, there can be no reasonable doubt, but in order to have scientific medication, we must first have "scientific diagnosis."

If we desire "specific medication" we must first determine the "specific condition," then after we have scientifically determined a "specific condition," if we select a drug whose physiological effect is antagonistic to the diseased condition, then we have "specific," or "scientific" medication, and these are

the lines along which the science of medicine is advancing.

I want to emphasise the importance "scientific diagnosis" bears to "scientific medication," and to do this I will invite you to take an imaginary trip with me from your Eastern homes to Portland and for the purpose of illustrating the points which I desire to present, I will presume that corn is the crop that is grown along our route.

We enter a car and take a seat and as we cross the plains of Kansas we look out through the window and see a field of yellow, scrawny, sickly looking What is the matter with that The soil is fine and of field of corn? the best quality. There is no want of cultivation, for not a weed is growing in all that field. What is wrong, fine soil and that well cultivated, why doesn't the corn grow? Look again. Beyond that field the wind has blown a cloud of dust away and you see a team that you could not see before for Look out behind the car the dust.

*Extract from a paper read before the National Eclectic Medical Association, Portland, Oregon June 15th., 1896.

and see that great cloud of dust following the train. Now look down the rows of corn and you will see that they are dry and dusty. Now we have the symptoms and how plainly they suggest the remedy. Water is what that corn needs. Irrigate that field and you well surely get a crop.

We come on west and as we cross the table lands of Colorado you exclaim; "Hello! Here is another field of yellow, scrawny, sickly looking corn. What is the matter here?" This field does not need water. It has had plenty of rain and not too much. Neither does it need cultivation. The ground is nice and moist and has been well cultivated. Why is that corn sick? Look again and you will see that it has been planted upon an old clay hillside, where the soil is not half an inch deep, and you know that this field of corn is dying for the want of soil food, and say that if it were properly fertilized it would bring forth an abundant harvest and so it would.

We pass on through the moutains, and enter a beautiful little valley, fragrant with the perfume of wild flowers, when another field of that sickly looking corn comes into view. What is the matter here? It was planted in beaver-dam land, the finest in the world. It has had plenty of rain and not too much. How very strange that such land should have such a sickly looking crop? Ah, look over yonder and you will see what the matter is. See that old log house over there at the end of the field? Look at the holes in the roof where the wind has blown the shakes away, see that half dozen hungry dogs and as many children, half naked, playing in the weeds and sunflowers growing there in the yard. Look at that poor old bony horse, with that trace-chain harness with a piece of coffee sack for a back band, hitched to that old rusty plow, and tied there to that old, delapidated fence. It is a beautiful summer's day, such as farmers like to see, yet see that man, in the very prime of life, leaning there on that old, broken gate, with his hair uncombed and his beard not trimmed, his elbows sticking through the sleaves of his old, torn, worn out coat, his pant's legs still hanging on the tops of his old, run-down boots, just where he pulled them when he pulled his boots on. Look at him as he stands there, smoking that old cob pipe, watching the train go by. Now look at his corn and see the weeds and morning glories choking it to death. Need I ask what that corn needs? No. That corn will wither and die, unless his wife cultivates it for that man will never work. Yet how little labor it would take to make it yield a fine crop!

On we speed, and as we enter the great, fertile valley of the Willamette, we behold another field of that yellow, scrawny, sickly looking corn, and with what surprise we view it! We look across that valley and see fine houses every where. The farms are well kept and all of the fences are in fine repair. We know the soil is of the best, and every thing points to the fact that an industrious people live there, and that good crops are certainties in the valley. What is the matter now? Look

at that crop of new, green moss growing on the house tops and on the tops of the rails on the fence, see how swollen the rivers and brooklets are and how the water splashes out from under the ends of the ties as the train runs along. Now look down the rows of that corn and see the water standing there, and tell me what is the matter with that corn. Too much water you say, and so it is. Turn off the water and watch the healthy color come back to the corn.

Now if we had a stalk of that yellow scrawny sickly looking corn, taken from each of those fields, I am sure that it would be very hard indeed for one to tell from which field any particular stalk came. Why? Because the vital force of that corn is exhausted to the same degree in each stalk, but from different causes.

To always speak of corn in that condition as "yellow, scrawny, sickly looking," is very inconvenient, so I will find a more convenient name for that condition of corn, which I must do, if I follow the same rule by which we name disease, by first finding what part of its anatomy is affected in that condition, then I will translate the name of that part of its anatomy which is affected in that condition into Latin and add "ia" or 'itis," or whatever the case requires, to it and, in this case, will select the word "pneumonia," and for convenience will let the word "pneumonia" represent that 'yellow, scrawny, sickly looking" condition of corn.

Now we want to find a specific remedy for pneumonia corn, and suppose

that we examine that field in Kansas and recommend irrigation for pneumonia corn, what will be the result? Every field of pneumonia corn possessing the specific indications of the Kansas field, irrigation will cure. But what good would it do that corn dying for the want of soil food? If that remedy was applied to the lazy man's field it would do no good; for it would make the weeds and morning glories grow as fast as the corn.

Where is the farmer who would irrigate the Willamette field? He does not live. Yet that field is being irrigated every day in the practice of medicine throughout this whole country, by many who believe in treating the name and not the symptoms of disease.

Since we have chosen the word pneumonia to represent a certain condition of impaired life force in the yellow, scrawny, sickly looking corn, we will now take a certain condition of exhausted life force in man, wherein health has gone astray with the lung the seat of trouble, and call it pneumonia,

We will take a number of persons suffering with this disease and proceed to examine them, assuming that the life force is exhausted to the same degree in each individual.

Though the pulse, the respiration, the facial expression, the eyes, the skin, the tongue and many other things regarding the patient have a special and positive language, which proclaims the places where health has gone astray, yet I will take but one, the language of the tongue, and see what scientific understanding, or interpretation, that language reveals to us.

To our first patient we say: "Let me see your tongue," and in response he puts out a tongue about normal in size and coated white, a frosty white the sour stomach tongue.

We pass to the next patient and ask to see his tongue and he shows us a thin, broad tremulous tongue with a dark brown, triangular stripe, beginning at its base and extending half, two-thirds or three-fourths to the end, and looking as though he had just swallowed some prune juice—the septic tongue.

Our next patient shows us a tongue about normal in size and shape, yet too red, not a bright red, but a bluish or leaden red, this tongue may, or it may not, be coated, yet its language is plain and tells us there is too much alkali.

We might go on and mention as many conditions of the tongue as we have patients, yet I will mention but one other, and this patient, when we ask him to show us his tongue, he opens his mouth and shows us a mouth that reminds us of a young bird's mouth, it is firey red, the tongue coated with a transparent film, the gums are red and all look as though they were ready to bleed. Upon his lips, marking the line where they have rested together, is a black gummy stripe. This tongue and mouth look as though the patient had been drinking concentrated lye—the raw beef tongue.

These conditions of the tongue are all met with in pneumonia, and since it is pneumonia that we are treating we want to learn what will cure pneumonia. We examine the patient with the white, frosty tongue and prescribe an alkaline phosphate as a specific for pneumonia, and know that if all the other symptoms present are antagonized as scientifically as an alkaline phosphate will antagonize that condition, the result of the treatment will be as sure and as beneficial as was the irrigation of the Kansas field of corn. Now let us prescribe an alkaline phosphate as the specific remedy in all cases of pneumonia, and what is the result?

Give an alkaline phosphate, to the second tongue and if your patient recovers he owes his recovery, not to your alkaline phosphate, but to life force alone, for there was no indication for an alkaline phosphate in that case.

Now give your alkaline phosphate to the third tongue, and what have you done? You have made a mistake, you have injured your patient and in a few short hours that tongue will change its character and you will have the fourth, or the last, the raw-beef tongue.

To that raw-beef tongue give an alkaline phosphate and what have you done? You have irrigated that Willamette field of corn, you have attempted to extinguish the fire with oil, you have killed your patient, for the language of that tongue is as plain as the silent language of the light-houses upon the rocky points in dangerous places along our coast and says: "Keep away with your alkalies," as plainly and as positively as the light-houses warn the ships to keep away from the hidden rocks.

To have scientific medication, we must have scientific diagnosis, not in

the nomenclature of disease, but in the art of scientifically determining where and how health has gone astray, then with a knowledge of therapy and possessing reliable drugs, we have a science.

While scientific diagnosis and a knowledge of therapeutics are necessary in the practice of scientific medicine, yet they are not all that are absolutely necessary, for with them alone, the failures in our practice would be so numerous that they would destroy even the idea of a science in our work.

I desire to emphasize the importance, the very great importance of drugs and their preparation, for without they are of the proper kind and quality all else must fail.

If we eat fruit or vegetables, which have not yet reached a certain stage of development, or have passed that certain stage of development, we know they are liable to prove poisonous to us.

We are taught by all the laws of health to abstain from all over or under, matured vegetables and fruits during the prevalence of certain epidemics. Who knows the danger better than a mother experience has taught? How often have we heard her say to her children: "Don't eat that apple, it is too green, it will make you sick." "Don't eat that pear, it is too ripe, it will make you sick." And who will question the wisdom of her advice?

How often have we all been called to the bedside of a sufferer, whose life is swiftly ebbing away, under the influence of a disease caused by eating under, or over, matured vegetables or fruits! But where is he, who ever knew a nice ripe apple, not too ripe nor yet too green; or a nice ripe pear, not too ripe nor too green; or a nice wholesome, well matured vegetable, properly prepared, making a healthy person sick? That person does not live.

Now, if this be true, what lesson do these great truths teach us?

They teach us the fact, that there is a time in the history of all vegetable life, when it reaches a certain stage in its development, when it is most condusive to the health of man. That certain stage of development, we recognize with a little word of four letters, r-i-p-e, ripe. Drugs should be ripe when gathered. Is that all? Most assuredly not. The medicinal properties or the alkaloids, should be extracted while the crude drug yet possesses them.

There was a time in the history of that old, dry, worm-eaten, half-rotten pine rail, out yonder on the fence, when turpenitne could have been obtained from it, but could you get turpentine from it now? No, of course All of the combined skill of not. pharmaceutical and chemical science can not get turpentine from that old dead pine rail in its present condition. Why? For the significant reason, that Time, the great destroyer of all things, in obedience to that Divine law: "Dust thou art, to dust returneth," has so changed the physiological condition of that old pine rail, that it does not possess turpentine in its present state; and, fellow physicians, if there ever were a truth applicable, it is this applied

to herbs and crude drugs which have been kept in stock upon the shelves and in the drawers of drug stores until they are in the condition of that old, dry, worm-eaten, half-rotten pine rail.

One more thought and I am done. That which has caused the physician more hardships and given the sick poorer service, than, perhaps any other one thing, has been the effort, on the part of the physician, to hide the ignorance in his profession, by assuming a degree of wisdom he does not possess. It has caused the laity to expect more from a physician than it does from any other professional man.

Let one get in trouble and need the service of a lawyer and he will go to his office and the lawyer will listen very attentively while he very carefully explains every condition of his case in detail, then what is the first thing that lawyer will do? Will it be to prescribe a remedy for that man in troub-If he be a careful lawyer No. and desires to give to his client good and honest service, when he has learned all of the symptoms in the case, he will say to his client: "I understand the condition of your case, sir, and we will now consult the authorities and find a remedy for you," after which he will take from his library, volume after volume containing information upon the case in question and his client will commend the effort he has put forth to give him good advice.

It one's soul be sick, from its great load of sin, and he feels that he wants the advice of a minister, he will go to the divine and tell him all about his condition, after which his pastor will "consult the authorities" and how anxiously and attentively his patient listens while he reads the remedies prescribed by that Great Author! And he will commend the effort the minister has put forth in his behalf.

Now let this same person who has so attentively listened to the minister or the lawyer, for hours while they read to him what the "authorities,' had to say upon his case, need the service of a physician and he will go to one and tell him what he knows about his trouble, which is never so clear and plain as it was to the minister or lawyer, and ask the physician to prescribe a remedy for his condition. Then let that physician reply: "You have given me the symptoms in your case, Sir, and as it is a very rare as well as serious one, I will consult the latest authors on your condition and find a remedy for you." He then steps to his library and takes down a volume and as he does so his patient picks up his hat and by the time the physician gets back to his chair his patient has reached the door, and as the physician takes his seat, his patient passes out the door feeling that he has escaped from the clutches of a man whose ignorance is inexcusable.

The patient condemns the effort the physician put forth in trying to give him honest service.

The same act was commendable in the minister and lawyer, but most un-REASONABLE and INEXCUSABLE in the physician. Why does such a condition of things prevail? It should not be so. The physician above all others, should be allowed to consult the authorities at any, and all times, and under any and all circumstances and that too without censure or a loss of confidence from his patient.

Who are responsible for this condition of things? The physicians themselves. How was it brought about? It was caused by an effort on the part of the physician to conceal the want of knowledge in his profession, by assuming a knowledge which he did not possess.

There was but very little science in the practice of medicine, until a short time ago. The practice of medicine was more a profession in art than in science, until modern medical science stretched forth its strong arm and lifted the profession from the field of art and placed it upon a plain of DEMONSTRATED, DEVELOPED SCIENCE. * * *

When we scan the pages of history we observe that there are events in the affairs of men, which not only control their lives but often influence the destiny of a people.

The object of this paper is not to praise the living nor to eulogise the dead, yet when we recall those events in the affairs of men, which shaped and blessed their after life, I can but pause and observe the scene when John M. Scudder, the cabinet maker, stood by the bedside and watched the spark of life go out in his two little children, for it was then that his great mind pierced the veil of ignorance, and recognized beneath it the "want of science" in the practice of medicine. It was then that his great heart was moved with love and pity for his fellow-man, and then it was that his mighty soul burst forth with the resolve which gave birth to the spirit of "scientific medication" with "scientific diagnosis," which has taught us how to find "specific" remedies in the treatment of disease, has given us the philosophy of Eclecticism and pointed out the way along which the science of medicine has advanced, and has given to the world, John M. Scudder, M. D., that physician and surgeon whose name and memory will never fade from that grand galaxy of great physicians, which the world will not forget as long as the practice of medicine remains a science.

Oriental Therapeutics.

(Part Second.)

ELEANOR ROYCE INGRAHAM, San Francisco, Cal.

Some Chinese physicians have on exhibition a long hieroglyphic document which they claim is a diploma, and we marvel there at. If we submit them to a ten-minute examination we marvel the more. As stated before, there are

no compulsory medical examinations in their country. A knowledge of certain medicinal plants and a familiarity with the remarkable standard prescriptions already alluded to are all that the wisest of these doctors ac-

quire at any of their own institutions of learning. But the establishment at Hongkong and Canton of English and American medical colleges with their extended curriculum and rigid requirements, and the institution of free clinics by white missionaries and physicians have awakened in the minds of the heathen who dwell in those cities a faint idea of what a doctor must at least appear to know if he would compete for the best class of patronage on coming to this country. Of this dawning consciousness among the young generation of Oriental charlatans, I found an apt illustration during a recent visit to Chinatown, whither I went to verify certain reports. The Chinese youths who are taking advantage of the foreign systems introduced in their country remain at home to practice, (and it is of interest to note that there are not a few emancipated young women among these students.) It is the quacks who come to us. A conservative dignitary of the old school was the first person whom I encountered, and his outlandish exposition of nature's mysteries more than met my anticipations. My second experience was with a suave youth in civilian dress, whose familiarity with American customs and ideas was at once appar-He claimed to be a medical ent. graduate from Canton, and to have studied "both the American and Chinese systems with great thoroughness." But his evasion of many questions was very amusing, and when my inquiries became technical, he laughed and said -"I guess you don't need any doctor; you must be one yourself ." But I persisted, affecting respect for his opinion.

"Are there many Pasture Institutes in your country?" I inquired innocently.

Quite off his guard he asked what they might be, and listened in some surprise to my explanation. Recovering himself, however, with admirable sang froid, he replied carelessly—"Ah, yes—something like the anti-toxin I read of for diphtheria." And then branched off suddenly onto general topics, inquiring about California climate, and which of our southern towns offered the best professional opening. Business was dull in San Francisco.

Strange to say the conservative pagan who fears the deft incision of the gleaming scalpel, will unresistingly submit to the torture inflicted by a more brutal and dangerous instrument, and that, too, in cases where no sane physician would think of employing surgical means. The process referred to is acupuncture. When the patient complains of rheumatism, the doctor takes a long blunt needle, and thrusting it into the lame joints, moves it about in a wruthless and unfeeling manner which can but add to the suf-Affections of a ferer's wretchedness. more delicate nature are sometimes similarly dealt with, and it is small wonder that a separate class of diseases should thus have been created, of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the official list of eleven. This practice and the equally senseless one of producing inflammation by the application of powerful vesicants to the parotid and other glands, has given rise

to the justifiable saying that "Chinese doctors always create sores, and by healing them claim to have cured the original disease." The reason their patients do not always die is not that the doctors possess any skill or wisdom, but that the Chinese are endowed with a lymphatic temperament and astonishing powers of endurance.

An English authority says that inflammatory diseases which cause threefifths of the mortality in England are very rare in China. Phthisis is not uncommon, and leprosy is the most prevalent and loathsome of their endemic diseases. Small-pox, cholera, and diphtheria appear as epidemics at certain seasons, and owing to an utter lack of sanitary precautions they spread unchecked in many sections of It is not because the the country. people are always uncleanly in their persons, for even the laboring class bathe and change their raiment with a regularity which certain of their critics would do well to observe, and they have some notion that attention to these matters is a safe-guard against contagious diseases; but sewerage is unknown to them, and their cities are filthy beyond description.

It is of interest to know that inoculation for the prevention of small-pox was practiced among them for many years by snuffing the virus up the nose. In 1820 a treatise on vaccination was translated into their language, and oddly enough they adopted this foreign idea quite readily. But neither method can avail to stay the fearful mortality during epidemics while they maintain their persistent indifference

to the vileness of their immediate surroundings, and are oblivious to the value of disinfectants.

The dress of the Chinese is conspicuously comfortable, the only objection to it being the enormous number of clumsy garments with which infants are burdened. Their little faces are often shiny with perspiration while their elders experience no discomfort. By the rich, furs are worn in winter, and their silken tunics are often padded with cotton, but so far as I have been able to ascertain woolen garments are not in use among them. In view of the fact that sheep are not raised to any extent in China, even for food, this is quite probable.

The digestive apparatus of these Mongolians is exceptionally free from disorders. A prominent lawyer who has conducted thirty-three murder cases among the Chinese population of San Francisco, says that at the post mortem examinations he has never yet seen a diseased stomach or liver. The lungs and other organs may be affected but the alimentary canal is nearly always in a healthy condition. This he attributes to their wholesome diet, which he considers worthy of our After sitting at a Chinese attention. banquet untill two o'clock in the morning he finds it quite possible to sleep a sweet and dreamless sleep.

Rice, as we know, is in their country "the staff of life," but the well-to-do indulge in a great variety of other dishes, among which may be named soups (made from sea-animals and seaplants), fish, shell-fish, poultry, eggs, pork, vegetables, pastry, candied fruits,

and tea. They drink also a sort of wine made from rice and served hot. It is a noticeable fact that they are much opposed to drinking water. Between meals, on a hot day, they quench their thirst with copious draughts of cold tea. Such bread and cakes as they have are unleavened, and their desserts are often perfumed, but even American and European connoisseurs are compelled to acknowledge the superiority of some of the more substantial courses. Families who can afford it have beef and mutton, though pork is the meat commonly seen in their own country. Much of their food is cooked in nut oil and flavored with onions and garlic. Their fish are often fed on boiled rice and sold to the purchaser alive from the tanks, thus insuring a better flavor than is generally found in the miscellaneous stock retailed by our own fish-peddlers.

Anyone who has ever sipped the tea which is served in the restaurant on Dupont Street opposite Portsmouth Square in San Francisco will agree that the Chinese know the beverage in its perfection. The quality of herb selected and the manner of brewing it render "the fragrant cup" a vastly different affair from that with which the average American contents himself. Colored and adulterated tea is unknown among the Chinese. It is the foreign importer of inferior brands. upon whom these deceptions are practiced.

It seemes strange that a people of such delicate and epicurean tastes should have conceived so monstrous a system of therapeutics. Their banquets are superb, their dress rich, their etiquette most ceremonious, their art elaborate, and their poetry fanciful, but their idols and their medicines are abominations.

Their firmly rooted belief that violent or protracted illness is punishment inflicted by the gods for an offense committed either in the present or in some previous state of existence, doubtless mitigates the grief of friends and saves the reputation of the doctor in many instances. But the whimsicality attributed to their hideous and revengeful deities, and the lack of humane institutions for the afflicted of their land, can but impress the white foreigner as signs of spiritual depravity. There are so-called charitable institutions for the aged, the blind, foundlings, and lepers, but they are for the most part nothing more than ill-kept dwelling places whose inmates are huddled together under most unhygienic conditions to eke out a miserable existence. They are not always wholly without what is termed medical attendance, The native practitioners and aspiring students are at liberty to experiment upon these victims, and later find their "wide hospital experience" a telling card with the uninitiated American who appeals to them. Lepers are frequently allowen to return to their homes after a brief stay at one of these establishments, for though the disease itself is known to be incurable, certain rites and observances are supposed to ward off the danger of contagion.

The various infirmaries are supported partly by the donations of office-

seekers, whose motives are largely pharisaical, and partly by a system of beggary by the inmates and managers, the latter of whom, it is needless to say, obtain for themselves a generous living. Official corruption gains headway at the expense of the weakest wards of the government and any pnblic funds that may be set aside for charitable purposes not infrequently dwindle to a minimum in their passage from the treasury to the asylums. The "good deeds" of private parties lose somewhat of their worth when the element of compassion plays no part, and they are done merely to appease a fiendish deity or to elevate one's own rank. Filial devotion is carried to excess, but the broad love of humanity as taught in all civilized countries, the Celestial wots not of.

The fate of lunatics from the humbler walks of life is particularly la-The poor creatures are almentable. lowed to wander about at will, sometimes without clothes, and are subjected to contumely and physical abuse by the rabble. Violent maniacs, of whom there are fortunately but few in the country (owing to the phlegmatic temperament of the people and their tranquil mode of life) are bound hand and foot, deprived of proper nourishment and sometimes left to die by the Well-to-do families usually wayside. keep their afflicted members at home, but the treatment they administer is inhuman and senseless. That there is such an organ as the brain, and that it is subject to disease would be a revelation to them. The insane are believed to be possessed of devils and deserving of their misery. Superstitions regarding the influence of spirits are met with on every hand, and the white physician who accompanies the missionary usually finds himself hampered and despised in his efforts to releive suffering.

Temperaments.

G. P. BISSELL, M. D., Woods, Oregon.

is my condition just at present.

The use of the word that heads this article has not even yet gone out of date, as applied by medical men to individual patients, although what is meant by it, I could never discern. Certainly I could never find out what were the temperaments of my patients,

When a person has nothing else to and adapt my remedies to those varydo, he can carp and criticise. That ing temperaments; so I had to doctor my patients as individuals, and let the temperaments slide, and yet I have had reasonable success.

> When I had reached so far, I began to wonder whether my ignorance of temperaments has been the cause that I have never got into a hospital for the insane, either as inmate or physician.

Be that as it may, I don't know anything about temperaments. It has often been my duty to prescribe for patients of varying complexions—white, red and 'nigger,' and had to administer medicine in utter ignorance of temperament, and those that got well, did so I presume, in spite of temperament, while those that died, did their dying of undelivered temperament.

By the way, I often write prosaic prose, and then I suppose I am of prose temperament; but sometimes I write poetry, when my temperament changes to the rhyming or blank verse

kind, and further I am a rover and careless of money, so I suppose I am not of the accumulating or broodinghen temperament.

Now the above is mostly nonsense, and that is my temperament just at present. But seriously, it is time that such appeal to ignorance should be dropped from medical literature and relegated to the same oblivion that has engulfed the old expression of vital principle. They both belong to the same category of ignorance.

P. S. I want to compliment the January number of our Journal on its common sense, practical value.

Seven Buckets of Blood!

A. N. OVERDOSE, M. D., Happy Valley, O. T. (over there.)

"Isn't this a pretty fix, Isn't this a how d' do!"

The political cauldron has ceased to boil, at least for a time, but the medical pot is now in a state of violent agitation. The cause of so much splutter and ebullition is the over-numerous "free clinics." The true-blue followers of Paracelsus themselves prescribed the bitter draught they have been swallowing; weighed out some of the ingredients, guessed at others, made a mistake in the mixing, and got in a little too much ipecac. They now find the dose too nauseating to be retained, and would like to spew the whole thing out of the Association)-make it, 'irregular.' It was these self-same "regulars" who boomed a great free clinic in San Francisco which they named "Polyclinic" (probably after Polly, one of those charitable ladies who lent their moral support to give it the proper tone.) But they deserted it after they had counted up their profits for the fiscal year, and found that they had nothing left in the bank to pay their tailor's bills, their office rent or even their coachmen's wages. They have decided that "walking is by far the most healthful way for a physician to make his visits." When the managers of the Polyclinic reported that they had treated nearly a million cases in a short time, then it was that the once prosperous doctors realized whence their patients had fled; then it was that they discovered the Mecca of the lame, the halt and the blind. The immense business done at the fashionable "Regular Free Clinic" started the ball rolling, and it is still moving with increasing velocity. The druggist who supplied the medicine, and the pharmacist who did compounding, "let the cat out of the bag," and its offspring are now counted by the hundred—almost every drug store in the land has become a "Free Clinic."

God pity the unwary youth who enters the portals of one of these, (?) and asks for a plaster to remove the pain in his back, which he thinks is caused by too heavy lifting. The sleek monstrosity behind the counter, looking npon him with the eyes of a sage, will whisper, in a blood-curdling, unearthly hiss, that he sees death written on his customer's face, and that unless he goes into the back room and is examined immediately, free of charge, he will The victim, thoroughly surely die. alarmed, enters the "private office," leaving all hope behind, for once he is within, this leech fastens upon him, sucks his blood, poisons his mind, empties his purse, and binds him with chains that will rack not only his body but his very soul. The poor youth discovers that he has "seminal weakness," and more terrible still when his chest is examined the comedones apparent, caused perhaps by untidy habits, doom him to take medicine forever. He learns, for the first time, that "syphilis always appears in that manner," that he may have gotton the dread disease from the toilet room, and that the only thing on earth that will save him is "Vampire's Blood Syrup taken as directed for three years, with Quack's Alterative, and the wonderful Ozone Lotion for the next five." After that he may marry possibly, and may, if he treats regularly, finally recover and be a man once again. For the modest sum of twenty-five dollars the druggist will cure him, make him fit to join the angels. But of course this amount does not include the medicines, which are made in France" (downstairs.)

Good-bye to all peace of mind for the unhappy wife who has called at the drugstore for a bottle of lydrae pinkhamae compositus. She goes home laden with quarts of douches, elixirs, blood-purifiers, pills plasters, and lotions instead, and with her heart weighed down, because the doctorclerk examined her, and found not only that she had "an abcess in her ovary, but that her bladder had ruptured, causing her womb to float around loose; that the fluttering in her neart was due to the presence of ruber sanguis, and that if it ever burst, she would die instantly." For five dollars a week the clerk would apply the magic salves, and lotions, and tonics, which would make her a new woman.

Mr. Editor, I have not overdrawn the picture. Right in our city, cutrate (cut-throat) druggists run clinics that are a disgrace to modern civilization. Unscrupulous clerks palm themselves off as doctors, and are bold enough to tackle any case, to perform any service, from treating a sore throat to committing an abortion. It is high time such quackery was abolished. Call out the "Regular" army and land a few of these wily doctor-clerks in San Quentin where they belong; for to

my knowledge, in fact it is common knowledge, that many untimely deaths are the result of such practice.

Not long ago I was called to attend a case of convulsions, and wishing to leave some medicine which I did not have in my pocket-case, I stepped into one of the neighboring cut-rate (cut-throat) drug stores to write a prescription, where I overheard the following conversation between the wise- (?) looking clerk and an apparent "patient." The clerk had no doubt just finished his examination; and was trying to make the credulous old lady believe that the medicine he was wrapping up for her was her only salvation, and that \$4.10 was "cheap for three such large bottles:" "These, madam, are costly mixtures, and they will work wonders for you."

"Will they cure the pain in my side? Now, doctor, what makes that pain?"

"My dear madam, I found that you are in a terrible condition. Besides constipation of the ovaries, you have prolapsus of the umbilicus. This quart of lotion will cure that, and this Moss Agate Syrup will cure your cough, which is caused by an enema of the lungs. That prescription you wan-

ted me to compound called for belladonna, veratrum veride, and peppermint
water. Don't you know that doctor
has written for enough belladonna to
kill you? I'll tell you honestly that
perhaps that medicine might have
caused you to have strangulation of
the Fallopian tubes. You had better
burn that prescription."

With a "God bless you! you have saved my life," she laid down the money and left the store.

Crumpling my half-written prescription in my hand, I, too, went out. I knew that when my patient called for the medicine, I should be done brown and the store-doctor would tell him also that his physician had attempted to poison him, for I had written for a poison—but not a poisonous dose.

Where shall we get our medicines compounded? Where is there a legitamate pharmacy? Where a druggist who minds his his own business, fills prescriptions without substituting, and passing remarks upon the merits of the compound and the ability of doctor's ability? Thank Heaven a few such remain but alas they are as great a rarity as human charity.

"Mice hole be on thy guard, Ten thousand quacks"—

Notes on the Treatment of Fæcal Fistulæ.

MEDICAL RECORD of Ocotober 24th. 1896.

At the thirteenth annual meeting of the New York State Medical Association, Dr. Frederic Holme Wiggin, presented a paper with the above title.

The chief cause of the occurence of fæcal fistula was stated to be the delay in resorting to operative measures, in typhlænteritis, or strangulated her-

nia while the ailment was being carefully diagnosticated. The opinion that the best treatment for this condition consisted in its prevention, was concurred in. But in case this mishap has occurred, it was pointed out that if the opening be of small size, and located near or below the ileo-cæcal valve and no obstruction to the fæcal current exists, operative measures might be deferred, as in most instances the opening will close in a short time sponta-On the other hand, if the neously. bowel opening be of large size, be situated laterally, or some distance above the ileo-cæcal valve, and be accompanied by the escape of a large proportion of the contents of the bowel, operative procedure for the closure of the opening should be speedily undertaken.

The history of three cases, successfully treated by surgical measures was In two instances, the patients cited. were inmates of the Hartford (Connecticut) Hospital, and were operated upon by Dr. Wiggin, by invitation extended to him by the medical board of that institution, after several previous unsuccessful efforts to close the bowel openings had been made. The occurrence of the fistulous opening was due in the first case to failure, and in the second case to delay in resorting to surgical treatment of typhlenteritis, from which disease both patients originally suffered. In the third case, the bowel opening was caused either by the pressure of the gauze used to drain the abscess cavity, or by an ulcerative process which originated from within the gut. In the first case, as the opening in the bowel was of large size irregular in shape, and the gut was thickened and friable, the diseased portion of bowel containing the opening, about four inches in length, was excised, and the divided ends joined by the suture method of Maunsell. In the second and third cases, the bowel openings were situated in the head of the colon, and were in both instances closed by means of several rows of sutures, after which the omentum was drawn over the former site of the fistula, and retained in position by sutures.

In describing the technic employed, the writer laid much stress upon the following points, viz.: the thorough disinfection of the bowel, with hydrozone, the closing of the intestinal opening, when possible, before the breaking up of the peritoneal adhesions, and the opening of the general cavity, the removal of any existing obstruction to the fæcal current, the disinfection of bowel surface with a solution of hydrozone, before and after the placing of the sutures, the control of oozing from the cicatricial tissue by the same means and the closure by a single row of silk-worm gut sutures without drainage of the abdominal wound after the washing of the peritoneal cavity with saline solution, some of which is allowed to remain.

In concluding, the writer stated that ever since September, 1893, when he had proved the value of hydrogen dioxide as an effective antiseptic, which in proper solution did not unduly irritate the peritoneum, when followed by a six-tenths per cent. saline solution, he had had little reason to fear the

the danger of causing septic peritonitis from the accidental escape of pus or fæcal matter while operating; and that when this complication had occurred, it had been invariably successfully met by the use of hydrogen dioxide in the manner described in the paper. He advised the excision of the diseased portion of the gut in those instances where it had become much

thickened and friable, and expressed the belief that with a clearer understanding of the objects to be attained by operation—i. e. the restoration of the integrity of the intestinal canel, as well as the closure of the opening in bowel operations for the cure of fæcal fistula would more frequently result successfully than they had in the past.

The Physician.

E. H. MATTNER, A. M., M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Through close observation during my years of practice, I have noticed that when the young doctor went out into the field to practice his chosen profession, twenty per cent of all his success will depend on his knowledge, and eighty per cent on his deportment.

This is, indeed, a sweeping statement, but it is, in my estimation, entirely correct. Yes, fully one-half of the doctor's success as a physician, in the treatment of his patients, is due to his deportment, to his politeness, his behavior, his sympathy and good-will toward those who have placed their lives in his hands; and to the people in the community where he resides.

I have met physicians that were well educated, up to date in all things pertaining to their profession, and still their success as healers was far from what it should have been. Their cold, austere behavior, in and out of the sick room, repelled people from consulting them, instead of drawing them unto themselves.

Some doctors miss it in their daily contact with people by using long Latin words and such high-sounding language that the man of moderate education, or for that matter of no education at all, feels embarassed, for he has an idea that the good doctor is only tantalizing him and trying to let him feel his inferiority.

The true physician, the physician of education, culture and refinement is at all times master of the occasion and when meeting his fellow-citizens no matter of what grade of education or shade of belief, he will know how to act and converse with them all according to their respective individualities. In order to be successful, he must be able to put himself in the position of all grades and classes of people. Never by action, look or word, let the poor or ignorant perceive that you are making light of their poverty or ignorance. "Be all things to all men," think much say little.

Again, a physician should be very

careful in regard to dress, a soiled cuff or shirt front shows neglect, and may be the means of loosing a good patient; remember, "cleanliness is next to godliness." Again, a physician should never gossip, this is an exceedingly unfortunate vice, never tell Mrs. A, what ails Mrs. B. It is none of her business to know; also be cautious about expressing an opinion as regards the belief and religious faith of your neighbors.

People are extremely sensitive on these questions. Even if you should not believe in the Christian religion, cheerfully and respectfully acknowledge what it has done in the world, and show respect to all believers in divine truths; even if you are a pronounced unbeliever, let me enjoin upon you, tolerance of, and respect for the practice and precepts of religion, and for those who profess its teachings.

Be kind to everybody. It is best to even bave the good-will of a dog. If you forget to be polite, others may. Rudeness and harshness promote hatred. Always speak kindly of your brother physician, your patients will think more of you. If you would disarm opposition you should be sincere and kindly in manner. Humor is the sweetest repellant. Happy the physician that has a lyre in his heart. Alas for the medical man that never sings, or laughs or makes merry, but dies with all his mirth and music within him.

By his actions and by his associations the physician must show the public that his highest ambition is to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives, so far as lies in his power. If you are practicing in the country, avoid sitting on the dry goods boxes of the village grocery store whittling sticks, and telling smutty yarns, or listening to loud and licentious talk from others. The people are quick to detect these habits in the doctor, and judge him at his true worth.

Let the callers at your office find you not playing cards and gambling, but to the contrary, with a book in your hands reading and studying. "Tell me who are thy associates, and I will tell thee who thou art."

This old German saying holds good at all times. The doctor, of all men, even more so than the clergyman, should have the full confidence of his constituents, because of his peculiar calling as healer of body and mind. Not alone is the physician to deal with the workmanship of the physical being; he is to treat the wounded heart as well. Into the very lives of the unfortunates he is to be trusted with his skill. Into the center of the home he is to be asked with his advice. Where suffering calls, he must obey; where sorrow lingers, he must remain; where poverty dwells, he must not keep away.

No Pay, No Report.

According to the Supreme Court of Illinois, no physician is compelled to report contagious disease or do any other public duty without special compensation.—Medical Visitor Chicago.



Department: Fiye, Far, Mose and Throat.
CONDUCTED BY PROF. CORNWALL.

If there be anything in the domain of eye surgery that should puzzle the general practitioner, it is to make a prognosis of traumatisms from accidents which penetrate the eyeball. Occasionally an eye whose inner structure has been penetrated, and even wherein a foreign body has been lodged for sometime will entirely recover and this will lead to the hope that others with similar or less traumatisms may be retained in their orbits.

Everyone, and rightfully, has a horror of the disfigurement of an artificial eye, and this places the surgeon in a position of grave responsibility. The question is: Shall the eye be taken out at once; shall it be retained for a length of time to see what course the inflammation will take or shall there be assurance given that the eye can be safely retained with a view of preserving useful vision or the fellow-eye from sympathetic inflammation or both.

If a traumatised eye be enucleated within (approximately) forty-eight hours from the reception of the injury no sympathetic injury will ever follow. In a majority of cases, if the operation is delayed until reaction and inflammation has come there will be more or less retinal weakness follow for many months. Where the operation is delayed still longer until the optic nerves connecting the eyes, the sympathetic nerves of the parts and the brain, one

or all become irritated and may be hyperæmic, the good eye will probably be permanently weakened. Every day of delay in cases in which the operation is finally necessary, is a great loss to the patient. It is so common for patients to plead for one more day—one more week—in which to give the poor eye a trial, that the surgeon's better judgment is likely to be swerved.

A very small opening into the anterior chamber which occurs as such accidents usually do, nearly always prove fatal to the eye. Many times greater traumatisms done by sharp, clean surgical instruments, heal surely by first intention. Whether it is the raggedness of the wound or the infectious material introduced, that makes these accidental wounds so much more fatal than those done under the care of the surgeon is hard to tell. Perhaps both enter into the cause of bad results, but which the more frequently, is another question.

I have attempted to save many eyes whose anterior chambers had been entered by foreign bodies, (accidental) and succeeded in so few, that I have come to the practice of immediately enucleating nearly all. Young people and children will recover from these accidents much more frequently than their elders. It is not practicable to any extent to describe with words the cases in which I defer enucleation. The evenness and cleanness of the wound would deter-A smooth cut with a mine much. sharp clean instrument would be much the same as from surgical operations, however, it is very hard to know of the freedom from infectious germs of any knife or scissors, and such like, with which such accidental injuries are made.

If there be foreign no body in the vitreous chamber and the ciliary region has not been seriously cut or torn; a couple of days delay might be advisable. In this time if any disease germs have been left inside the eye they will have proliferated and their evidence be known by inflammatory symptoms and the formation of pus cells. I have had cases where the wound did not penetrate beyond the anterior chamber a corneal wound in which symptoms of infection would occur in twelve hours from the receipt of the accident. This I ascribe to the character of the material that entered the anterior chamber. There was no knowing what this could have been. The interesting peculiarity of this case was that the vitreous was breaking down at the end of thirty-six hours from the time of accident showing that the microbe had gone beyond the anterior chamber through zonula the ciliary or body almost as soon as they were present on the anterior portion of the iris.

When foreign bodies are left within the eye, or should they be metalic and extracted by a magnet, as a rule the eye must be sacrificed. Of course there are exceptions, and a sufficient number to warrant the trial to save, should the injuries in other respects be of a favorable character. But where great injury is inflicted with the magnet to get the body, little hope need be had. There are cases, again, where

substances are driven into the eyeball that are not attracted to a magnet. If they cannot be extracted, as well sacrifice the eye at once. The surgeon who, through conservative, instincts, or through sympathy with his patient, defers enucleating a badly injured eye with a feeble hope that it may be safely retained, takes the greatest risk of being the cause of his patient's blindness from sympathetic ophthalmia.

King's Evil.—While treating a case of ear and nasal disease in a strumous patient, he suffered with a relapse of the disease—of the cervical lymphatics. The patient was a man aged 19 years, of fair vitality in many regards, but had inherited from his father the strumous diathesis. When between 9 and 10, he had a number of abscesses of the cervical region from which he nearly lost his life. Owing to this, the parents had great anxiety when the young man suffered with a recurrence of the malady. His former physician treated him with the old, old remedies viz: Cod oil, iodide of iron, per orem and tincture of iodine lo-He also forbade rubbing or cally. handling the glands.

I wish to remark here my reason for reporting this case, is that the patient made so rapid a recovery in my hands, while with his previous treatment, he suffered so severely and so long. At the time I began his case, the glands had been inflamed about a week and were rapidly enlarging. One was the the size of a hen's egg; the others not being so large. I gave at first for constitutional treatment syr. of hydri-

odic acid—and in three days added to this, Gardner's syr. of hypophosphite of lime. Externally, had an ointment of iodide of ammonium applied with massage once a day and galvanism once a day, sittings continued half an hour, the strength of the current being three milliamperes, the positive pole over the glands, and the negative between the shoulders. He began to recover in three or four days, and in two weeks was discharged well.

Now—am not sure which of the remedies cured him, or if his was a spontaneous cure in spite of the doctor, but present these facts for the reader's consideration. I have an opinion that the galvanism played an important part. My reason is this: Recently I treated a case of chronic inflammation of a sub-lingual gland with this agent alone, and the result, while not so rapid, was equally satisfactory.

Medical Societies.

The regular monthly meeting of the San Francisco City and County Society of Physicians and Surgeons, took place Wednesday evening Feb. 3d.

Dr. E. H. Mattner, the President, occupied the chair.

A goodly number responded to the roll-call. The minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Collections reported, \$16.00. Dr. E. H. Mercer was elected to membership.

Prof. Hamilton for the committee on legislation, reported that legislation adverse to Eclectics, was not anticipated of the State Congress now assembled in Sacramento, but that due vigilance would be observed to protect their rights.

Before the paper of the evening was announced, the Chairman called for a report of interesting cases from the members.

Dr. Cornwall reported two cases, the more interesting details of which will be found in the Professor's department of present issue.

Dr. J. A. McDonald reported a case of measles in which the cough was stubborn and distressing, resisting all the usual remedies, but yielded nicely to small doses of bromoform.

Professor Hamilton reported that Dr. E. D. Ormsby, one of our last graduates, '96, had recently enucleated an eye in an emergency case occurring in Randsburg, a mining town, with good success and great credit to himself, as the "regular" of the town was first called and was not equal to the task.

Dr. F. D. Walsh reported an exceedingly interesting case of eclampsia in which all the established methods of treatment proved of no avail.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Hamilton stated that in eclampaia, he had had good success by relying upon bromide of potassium and chloral hydrate. Professor Logan employed in addition veratrum in full doses.

Dr. J. C. Bainbridge reported a case of eclampsia occurring in Sacramento which he had seen in consultation with another physician in which three hypodermic injections of 15 drops each of Lloyd's veratrum, and a quarter of a grain of morphine were administered in

in an hour. Subsequently a second attack was controlled by another injection of the veratrum followed by one of morphine. The patient made good recovery.

Professor Hamilton thought that even though the emergency be great, extreme caution should be taken, lest remedies be used too heroically.

The hour for discussion of cases having expired, the floor was given to Professor M. H. Logan who read an interesting paper on Albuminoids. The Professor treated the subject from a chemical standpoint and although ultra-scientific, was very interesting. We hope to give the paper in full in the March issue.

The discussion which followed took the form of numerous questions to the Professor, the most interesting of which was, "what effect does alcohol have on the enzyme of the gastric juice?" The Professor showed that its continual presence in the stomach would finally lessen the power of the digestive ferment by compelling it in self-defense to assume a coating which greatly interferes with its normal activity. Adjourned.

Maclean Hospital Report.

Dr. Born. Mr. K.: Necrosis lower third femur. Operation, Dec. 9.

Dr. Maclean. Miss. H. F.: Laparotomy for the removal of the ovaries. Operation, Dec. 9.

Dr. Janes. Mrs. K.: Vaginal hysterectomy. Operation, Dec. 5.

Dr. Harvey. Mrs H.: Trachelorr-haphy. Operation. Dec. 10.

Dr. Janes. Mrs. W.: Curetting for placenta. Operation Dec. 10.

Dr. Logan. Mr. H.: Cystitis. Discharged Jan. 29.

Dr. Logan. Mrs. M.: Acute insanity. Discharged, Jan. 14.

Dr. Maclean. Mrs B.: Operation, Jan. 14 removal of tumor and for hernia.

Dr. Cornwall. Mrs. S.: Tracheotomy for malignant growth in trachea.

Dr. Janes. Mrs. F.: Strangulated hernia. Operation Dec. 23.

Dr. Alvey. Capt. F.: Nervous debility.

Dr. Gere. Mrs. S.: Excision of breast for carcinoma. Operation Jan. 7th.

Dr. Cornwall. Mr. B.: Periostitis. Operation Jan. 8.

Dr. Mattner. Mrs. G. Amputation of cervix for the removal of a cancerous growth. Operation. Jan. 9.

Dr. Mattner. Miss. L.: Alcoholism. Discharged, Jan. 12.

Dr. Logan. Mrs. D.: Trachelorr-haphy. Operation, Jan. 12. Second operation Jan. 22. for the repair of the perinæum.

Dr. Harvey. Mrs. P.: Curetting uterus. Jan. 19.

Dr. Townsend. Mr. W.: Cancer of rectum. Removed coccyx. Operation Jan. 14.

Dr. Logan. Mrs. O.: Acute mania. Discharged Jan. 28.

Dr Gere. Mr. H.: Hemorrhoides. Operation Jan. 18.

Dr. Logan. Mr. H.: Nervous dyspepsia. Received Jan. 16.

Dr. Maclean. Mrs M.: Trachelorr-haphy and shortening of round ligament. Operation Jan. 22.

Dr. Gere. Mr. M.: Hemorrhoides. Operation Jan. 26.

Dr. Curry. Mrs. H.: Cystocele and rectocele. Operation, Jan. 31.

Dr. Maclean. Miss. J.: Tumor in side, of neck. Operation, Jan. 31.

Dr. Harvey. Mrs. S.: Malarial fever. Received Jan. 28.

Dr. Van Meter. Mrs. P.: Tumor in neck. Operation, Jan. 31.

Dr. Troppman. Mr. T.: Hemorrhoides. Operation, Jan. 31.

CALIFORNIA : MEDICAL : JOURNAL

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Expression is essential to growth. We cordially invite all Eclectic physicians who would keep abreast with the times to make frequent use of our columns.

To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

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Let all communications be addressed and money orders be made payable to the

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

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California.

Editorial.

Should the Public be Taxed for the Affiliated Colleges?

The last legislature appropriated \$250,000 for building the so-called Affiliated Colleges. The appropriation carried conditions which have not been fulfilled. \$125,000 has already been forfeited, and the remaining \$125,000 will lapse in July. We suppose a new bill will be introduced in the present legislature asking for a reappropriation, and extension of time in which to expend the amount now available.

We ask if this is a proper way to dispose of public money? We ask is it just to the taxpayers of the State to build Colleges for private corporations? Taxation is onorous at best, and it is a questionable policy if not

illegal to apply public funds to private ends.

A tax is a rate we pay for public use and which we expect to be expended for the general good. A tax for the erection of buildings for private corporations is an unjust tax. These colleges are only in name a part of the university. They are run in the interest of private parties not in the interest of the State. Students are charged full fees which are pocketed by the teachers without accounting to the State. There cannot be said to be any necessity for the State to engage in the Medical business so long as private institutions are being conducted where ample opportunities are afforded for study. In fact we doubt the propriety of the State engaging in any business that can be done equally well by the individual.

More than that. There is a principle involved in the matter. If the State furnishes a building for men to teach pharmacy, why should not the State furnish a building to teach shoemaking? If the State undertakes to teach one kind of business it should teach the different kinds and not discrimnate in favor of any.

We hope our wise men at Sacramento will give this matter their consideration. \$250,000, for the erection of buildings for colleges which are conducted for self gain is simply a steal. The money can be placed to better advantage in making public improvements for the good of the many. If these people want Colleges, let them build at their own expense, not of the taxpayers.

Maclean.

In Memoriam.

We learn with regret of the death of Prof. I. J. M. Goss, one of the Editors of the Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal, at the ripe age of seventy seven.

Professor Goss has been prominent in the Eclectic Medical profession, as a teacher of applied therapeutics, and materia medica and practice, for many years. He was the author of a work on materia medica, and also of one on practice, both being considered as good Eclectic authority, and both containing many original thoughts and writings. In addition to these, he was, for many years, a voluminous writer for current and medical journals, not only of our own school, but of the allopathic school as well. He was an enthusiastic Eclectic, an original investigator, and a ready follower of modern and progressive ideas to the last, as all his later writings attest.

I possess little material for a biographical sketch, for I have not known much of Professor Goss, except as a medical writer. He was presumably a Southerner by birth, as his own writings evince that he was a medical student in Augusta, Georgia. He was quite advanced in years, though, like many other devotees of medical study in this country he failed to accumulate a fortune. However he left behind something more enduring than wealth -a well earned reputation as a medical writer and scholar. To him we owe our present knowledge of chionanthus virginica, a remedy now in daily use by Eclectics and Homeopaths the world over. He was for many years Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Georgia Eclectic Medical College at Atlanta.

Professor Goss' death is a loss to Eclectics in many ways, though they have reaped the benefit of a ripe experience. However, such men are useful to their last moments, though they live a century, provided they retain their faculties; for he was never too old to learn, nor sufficiently satiated with therapeutic knowledge to cease inquiry. Let his name be kept in grateful memory.

I have been informed that the cause of his death was pneumonia. H. T. W.

The Transactions of the National.

For some years the National Association has not been able to meet expenses. We do not know whether it has been from mismanagement or apathy of the membership. Whatever the cause, the fact remains, that the expenditures exceeded the receipts. Last year under the leadership of President Bloyer, a halt was called and a portion of the debt was liquidated. This year we hope to see the National leave Minnetonka with at least a clean balance sheet.

Owing to the emptiness of the treasury, the transactions of 1895 were published by subscription, the same course is necessary for 1896. Dr. J. K. Scudder has been appointed a committee of one to devise ways and means to continue an unbroken history of the annual meetings of our Association. He may ask you to con-

tribute, and if he does, loosen your purse strings. The papers read at Portland are worth preserving, and you will have the consciousness of having done a good act by sending your contributions to Dr. Scudder. The California Medical College and Journal contributes \$50.00, the Eclectic Medical Institute and Journal \$50.00 and the Gleaner \$25.00. Next.—Maclean.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

Paragraph from the message of Gov. Budd, of California, to the Legislature now in session:

"While I found the State in an unsettled, uncertain, and extravagant condition, as heretofore pointed out, I now find a general disposition to economize in most evey department of the State government where saving can be had. Notable instances are the Napa Asylum, running, in seventeen months, over \$25,000 under its appropiation; the Agnews Asylum, running over \$17,000 under its appropriation; the Mendicino Asylum, running \$13,-000 under its appropriation; the Stockton Asylum, running \$14,000 under its appropriation, and a reduction in each and every one of them in per capita, and in some institutions—the Whittier State School, for instance—a reduction of over \$500 per month in salaries. Such instances as these are most commendable, and should receive public acknowledgment. A general statement that "every one has preached economy but few, if anyone, practiced it," is unjust, and does not lend sufficient encouragement to praisworthy acts of official frugality."

Errata.

On page 10, of the January issue, right-hand column, second line from the top, instead of "tube and fossil being removed altogether," read "tube and foetus etc."

On same page, "case 14," read "case of lacerated cervix and perinaeum."

On page 11, Dr. Van Meter's article, middle paragraph, right-hand column, the word "parties," should be "parts."

Prof. Lloyd Ahead on Volcanoes.

The recent discoveries regarding the metallic carbides and their decomposition by water, yielding solid, liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons in different cases, has led to the hypothesis that volcanic action may be due to water reaching subterranean beds of metallic carbides, petroleum oil and volcanic action being caused thereby. This is a remarkable confirmation of the theroy given by Prof. Lloyd in his Etidorpha.—Popular Science. Feb. 1897.

The Position of the Mother After Delivery.

The Chicago Medical Times is always practical and full of business. This feature is well illustrated by the following note from the pen of the editor in the January number:

"One of the commonest delusions is the idea that immediately after birth of a child it would be fatal to the mother to move, that she must remain from twelve to twenty-four hours upon the back.

"This is a relic of the ignorant superstitious past. I have made it a practice to remove every trace of the labor from the bed and from the patient's body, wrap the patient in warm flannel blankets, and if there is aching and chilliness, apply artificial heat and gently turn her from her back to her side, and from side to side asking what position she prefers, drawing up the legs or extending them as she chooses, and after the first few hours lifting her carefully into the sitting posture to uri-This causes a free discharge of blood clots in some cases, and gives agreeable satisfaction and relief. It is the refinement of torture to allow a heavy womb to press upon the same nerve and muscle structures until the pain is excruciating. No harm can result from a simple change of position."

Asthma Detected by X-Rays.

Among the recent discoveries made by means of the Ræntgen rays, reported from Berlin are several relating to diseases of the heart. It has been observed in cases of asthma that the right half of the diaphragm stops work during the attack, and the left half is compelled to bear all the exertion.—Sun.

Quick Diagnosis.

A man of genteel breeding and intellectual force remarked recently in Boston, that he wears sewed to his undershirt a card with this inscription: "My appendix has been cut out." And he gave this reason for his action: 'You see these are the palmy knifing days of the surgeon. If a man falls in a fit or faints, or is disguised mentally by a drug, and is carried consequently to a hospital, the surgeon operates on him for appendicitis without delay."

The Scudder Brothers Co.

We are in receipt of the following note from Cincinnati:—

January 2, 1897.

GENTLEMEN:

On December 21st, 1896, the partnership under the firm name of "John M. Scudder's Sons," was dissolved by mutual consent. The members of the old firm will hereafter do business under the name of "The Scudder Brothers Company," incorporated under the laws of Ohio, with a paid-up capital stock of \$40,000. Wishing you a very prosperous New Year, we remain, Yours respectfully,

The Scudder Brothers Co.
John K. Scudder, Pres.
W. Byrd Scudder, Vice-Pres.
R. Paul Scudder, Sec.-Treas.
H. Ford Scudder.
Clyde P. Johnson.

The new firm have our hearty good will and wishes.

"Modern Medical Science."

By the kindness of Dr. H. E. Curry, Baker City, Oregon, we are enabled to favor our readers this month with a selection from his paper on the above named subject prepared for the last National. The paper in pamphlet form can be had of the author by enclosing stamps for return postage.

Alumni Column.

Our Alumni have shown so little interest and zeal in furnishing items for their column, that it is thought best to discontinue it for the present. Perhaps the new president of the Association, Dr. H. B. Mehrmann, may be able to galvanize the society into manifesting some signs of life. However our Association is no worse than others; man is by nature a lazy, good-for-nothing, brute.

Office To Let.

To let, a nicely furnished, sunny office for the forenoon and evening hours. Address Dr. J. L. Goodall, 1032 Market street, San Francisco.

Nose Bleach.

The Revue Chirurg, states that spraying with a 5 per cent. solution of boric acid is an effectual nose bleach.

Imperial Granum.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 11th, 1896. John Carle & Son,

NEW YORK CITY.

SIRS:-

During the middle of November I had an attack of pneumonia with very great difficulty in digesting my food; on trial of the various foods of which I had an abundance of samples, I found none so palatable and easily digested as IMPERIAL GRANUM.

Truly yours, M. D.

Minnetonka.

Of course, if you must choose between attending the National next summer, and paying your subscription we will accommodate you by waiting, but if possible do both.

Georgia Eclectics.

The Georgia Legislature, recently adjourned, amended the charter of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, authorizing the Board of Trustees to borrow money or issue bonds on their property. The property is very valuable. The handsomest and best arranged medical college building in the South has been erected. The present class exceeds our most sanguine expectations in number. We have ample ground space adjoining the college building upon which to erect a hospital building. We appeal to our friends throughout the Union to assist us in this enterprise. You cannot lose, but gain, besides aiding a glorious We have promises of money cause. assistance from many prominent citizens of this city and State; in fact, we believe that the city of Atlanta So let us unite in this will assist us. great enterprise; build a hospital second to none in equipment, and Eclecticism not only in the South, but throughout this great Union -will be given an impetus that nothing can stop its progress. Why cannot we do this? We can and will. Let there be no laggards in this great undertaking. Young men of the profession should take an active interest in this. member that the men who have worked so faithfully in the cause in Georgia will of necessity soon drop out. Age will end their usefulness, but the younger can take up their undertaking, and ere another century the star of Eclecticsm in the South and everywhere will shine resplendent, and generations of the future will hold in sacred memory, as the present one does, the fathers, the workers, the men who made our present existence possible.

The plans of future action will soon be made known to the Eclectics of the Union, and we earnestly appeal to them to come to the assistance of this best organized plan granted by the legislature of this great State to build an Eclectic hospital.—Georgia Eclectic Medical Journal.

Doctors Wanted.

Sissons, Cal., 1897.

DEAR EDITOR:-

If you know of any doctor wanting a location, I think Dunsmuir is the best place north of Sacramento. If I were not located here, I would go there for I think a man can in a year's time get the R. R. Co's., work which is no small practice, and a paying practice besides, but he should be a first class man and well up in surgery.

C. H. WHEELER.

For Sale — A pleasant established practice in one of the favored parts of Santa Clara valley, 10 miles from San Jose, in a dense rural population of thrifty fruit ranchers. Collections A1. Reasons for offering to sell, not in good health and wish to cultivate a small fruit ranch 10 miles from pres-

ent residence. For \$300, will thoroughly introduce a doctor who is well up in medicine and surgery. Address "Dr.," Lock Box 14, Saratoga, Cal.

DEAR JOURNAL:

If you know of any M. D., who has \$2,500 to invest in a drug store, and is looking for a \$2,000 a year practice, I can put him on the track. The climate is especially adapted to pulmonary troubles, and he will have a whole county to himself. There are a number of good openings in this vicinity for our doctors.

Very respectfully yours,
G. W. Harvey, M. D.
Knabe, Utah.

Pubisher's Motes.

Formacoll. (Worden)

Formalin Gelatin in powdered form constitutes a remedy which, when brought in contact with a healthy tissue, will, without further measures of disinfection, produce in a few hours a firm scab over a wound, by which primarily stitched wounds may in the shortest period of time, be rendered proof against infection, thus securing union by first intention.

Tablets Irisin Comp. (Waterhouse.)

THE IDEAL HEPATIC STIMULENT.

R Irisin gr. 1-10, Podophylin gr. 1-10 Nux Vomica gr. 1-10.

This formula has been put up by several dealers, in pill form and has come into the daily use of hundreds of physicians. They are very valuable in either acute or chronic diseases where atony of the stomach, liver and up-

per Bowels is a ruling condition.

Put up in nickle plated screw top bottles, containing 100 Tablets. Price 20 Cts. Per M. \$1.75

"And Things."

Batteries, Surgical Instruments, Rubber goods and things. N. W. Mallery, Crocker Building, San Francisco.

The Untoward Effect of Substitutes.

A. M. Collins, A. M., M. D., of Shelbyville, Ill., writes under date of Nov. 2d, 1896:

"I never realized the vast difference between genuine antikamnia and the various substitutes that are being palmed off until, within the past few days; and the realization was all the more pronounced because I myself was the patient.

"For four weeks I had been suffering with neuralgia of a very severe type and attended with considerable febrile movement. I tried the various compounds and other preparations, lauded as 'just as good,' but with no real advantage and with no little heart disturbance."

"On Saturday I went to Arcola, and while there was taken very sick with one of my neuralgic attacks. I sent to the drug store for some genuine antikamnia, and to be certain about it, procured an unbroken original package. I took it in eight to ten grain doses at intervals of two hours. The effect was magical; the first dose relived the severity of the pain, while the second quieted it entirely, and I went to bed, with one awakening of a few moments only—a thing I had not done

in four weeks. This experience, on my own person has thoroughly convinced me of the superiority of the genunine antikamnia."

Aloe's Compressed Air Apparatus.

Compressed air is a necessity to the successful doctor; the above apparatus we can fully endorse and LOOK AT THE PRICE, \$22.50!

Paquelin's Thermo-Cautery.

This cautery has recently been put on the market, and is favorably received by all leading physicians. F. Drumm, 43 Park street, New York.

Celerina.

Don. E. Ashley, M. D., Guy's Mills Pa., says: After the mania produced by improper use of alcoholic beverages has been controlled I know of no better compound than CELERINA to restore tone to the nervous system and vigor to the whole human economy. it an excellent remedy for colliquative sweats, especially in convalescent cases of typhoid fever. I speak not from the experiences of other physicians, not from hearsay, but from knowledge obtained from the careful observance of happy results brought about by the administration of this useful medicine.

Adhesions of Placenta with Hemorrhage.

I had a bad case of adhesion of placenta, with dangerous hemorrhage. With ergot and Sanmetto the danger was at once removed, and by contin-

ued use of Sanmetto, patient, although very weak from loss of blood, improved rapidly, and is now up and about the house helping about her work. In sixty years practice, with an attendance upon more than three thousand child births, I have used no medicine that seemed to hit the case better than Sanmetto in this instance, I am now in my eighty seventh year and have practiced since 1832.

S. G. Matson, M. D. Viola, Iowa.

Waterhouse Pharmacy Co.

This enterprising house of St. Louis manufactures for the physician many elegant preparations, standard and and sundry, and the proprietor is a staunch Eclectic. Send for catalogue and scrape acquaintance.

In this issue we call attention to a card of a very new Patent Pulmonary Inspirator which is proving to be of great merit for the treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs. A special solution of chlorine and other powerful but non-irritating Antiseptics are used, and some marvelous cures are recorded. The treatment and patent originated with Dr. R. C. Cottingham of Moberly, Mo., and is worth trying, it being purely scientific and in accord with the treatment of Bacterial origin of such diseases.

The Doctor's Friend.

Waterhouse Uterine Wafers are O. K. I have used them in old chronic cases of congestion, with a discharge

of thick catarrhal mucous. Here they awaken things to a state of activity, and remove the morbid condition better than anything I have used. I have prescribed nearly all the advertised remedies for female diseases, but I find nothing as good as the "Waterhouse Wafer." E.C. Beem, M.D.

OSCODA, Mich.

Our Uterine Wafers are prepaid, 75c. a box.

Pinus Canadensis.

W. C. Frederick, M. D., Lono, Ark., says: "I have used S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis (Dark), one to three of water, in sore throat from cold, with splendid results, and have now under treatment a little boy three years old, suffering from strumous diathesis, who had been afflicted over a year with otorrhea. Have been using as an injection two drachms of S. H. Kennedy's Extract of Pinus Canadensis to four drachms of water, three to five drops, two or three times a day, the ear previously cleansed with castile soap. The little fellow commenced to improve from the very start and is rapidly improving daily; the discharge has almost ceased. He has been on this treatment for about two weeks."

Sanmetto in Gonnorrhea.

Dr. A. G. McCormick, Richmond, P. Q., Canada, writing, says: "I prescribed Sanmetto in a recent severe case of gonnorrhea with the greatest satisfaction. I never prescribed any remedy in such cases that acted so well. The case was one of simple gon-

norrhea, of a severe type—pain, burning and scalding, with a profuse discharge. By the use of Sanmetto, my patient made a rapid and satisfactory recovery. Sanmetto is a sovereign remedy in such cases. I used it two years ago in a like case with a similar result. I am well satisfied that Sanmetto is by far the surest, and safest, as well as the most satisfactory remedy we have for gonnorrhea."

The Present Prevalence of LaGrippe.

"The following suggestions will be of value at this season. The pains of acute influenza are something indescribable, especially when associated with high temperature. To relieve these with some preparation of opium is only to increase the cerebral congestion and aggravate the extreme prostration. Sharp, darting pains are no more severe than are the dull, heavy and persistent pains in the muscles and bones which so often obtain in this disease. Clinical reports verify the value of antikamnia in controlling the neuralgic and muscular pains, as well as the fever. In fact, antikamnia, may now be called the sine qua non in the treatment of this disease and its troublesome sequelæ.

It seems hardly necessary to indicate the conditions, when the use of two such well-known drugs as anti-kamnia and quinine will be servicable, nor the advisability of always exhibiting 'antikamnia and codeine' in the treatment of the accompanying neurosis of the larynx, the irritable cough and bronchial affections. Relapses appear to be very common, and when

they occur the manifestations are of a more severe nature than in the initial attack. Here the complications of a rheumatic type are commonly met and 'antikamnia and salol' will be found beneficial. Antikamnia may be obtained pure, also in combination with the above drugs in tablet form.

Tablets mark the most approved form of medication, especially as they insure accuracy of dosage and protection against substitution. To secure celerity of effect, always instruct that tablets be crushed before taking.—

Medical Reprints.

Imperial Granum,

We have heretofore had occasion to speak of the merits of this food. We desire to add a few words upon its superior value not only as a food for children, but as a nutriment for invalids. Physicians recommend it, having once given it trial in practice.—The Epitome of Medicine, New York, N. Y

[Extract from a "Treatise on Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Etc.," issued by the Mellier Drug Company, St. Louis.]

"The action of Tongaline is largely eliminative. Seeking out the source of the trouble, the poisonous products of retained excretion or perverted secretion, it combines with them and either neutralizes them or renders them soluble so that they are carried off by the emunctories.

"By its stimulating action, not only on the kidneys, but also on the digestive organs, etc., it hastens the processes made possible by its presence. Thus, for instance, by combination with insoluble uric acid or its insoluble salts, it renders them soluble, and by stimulation of the kidneys, it hurries out of the system the soluble compound.

"By its action on the liver it renders unnecessary the administration of mercury in any form, without, however, conflicting with it or with its salts or other combinations, when they are especially indicated as in the diseases and conditions of syphilis. It also does away, in a great measure, with the necessity for the use of cathartics, especially the more violent ones, which in the opinion of some most eminent men, nearly always do more harm than good."

Announcement.

E. B. Treat Publisher, New York, has in press for issuance early in 1897, the "International Annual;" being the fifteenth yearly issue of that well-known one-volume reference work. The prospectus shows that the volume will be the result of the labors of upwards of forty physicians and surgeons, of international reputation, and will present the world's progress in medical science.

The publisher states that the kind reception accorded to the "Medical Annual" has rendered it possible for him to spare no expense in its production; while the editorial staff have devoted a large amount of time and of time and labor in so condensing the literary matter, as to confine the volume within a reasonable size, without omitting facts of practical importance.

The value of the work will be greatly enhanced by the thoroughness of illustration, both colored plates and photographic reproductions in black and white will be used wherever helpful in elucidating the text.

"To those who need the condensed and well-arranged presentation of the medical advances of the past year—and this class must necessarily include all physicians—we heartily commend the 'International Medical Annual.'"

The volume will contain about 700 pages. The price will be the same as heretofore, \$2.75. Full descriptive circular will be sent upon application to the publisher.

Rook Notes.

LEPROSY AND THE CHARITY OF THE CHURCH, by Rev. L. W. Mulhaus, Illustrated. Price 75 cents. Chicago, D. H. McBride, & Co.

The author has had great experience in hospital, pesthouse and sick room, and has made a compilation of facts that will enable the reader to obtain some faint idea of the awful scourge of leprosy, and of the heroic work of charity accomplished in this field by sons and daughters of Holy Church.

PRINCIPLES OF SURGERY, by Senn, M. D., Ph. D., L. L. D., Published by the F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Doubtless the foremost explorer of modern surgical science in the United States to-day, is Professor Senn. The first edition of this useful work was a revaletion to many in the medical and surgical world, and the second edition contains numerous additions to the valuable knowledge imparted in the

The great advancement in our knowledge of many of the cardinal features of surgery and medicine, have almost revolutionized the entire subject, rendering many text-books, once standard authority, obsolete, and demanding a change of base by the entire medical profession. To be in touch with the spirit of the new era, every physician and student, not well up in the new things of medicine, surgery and pathology, should read this work, and keep it by him for reference. No other work published in the English language lays down so lucidly and succinctly the principles of surgery, and many of the important principles of modern medicine as this vol-H. T. WEBSTER. ume."

ARTIFICIAL ANÆSTHELIA a manual of anæsthesia agents and their employment in the treatment of disease. By Laurence Turnbull, M. D., Ph. G. Aural Surgeon to Jefferson Medical College Hospital, Philadelphia; Late Honorary President to the Otological Subsection of the British Medical Association, and of the Section of Laryngology and Otology of the American Medical Association. Fourth Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With Illustrations. Price, \$2.50. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co., No. 1012 Walnut street, 1896.

The author truthfully says: "No one should be allowed to administer any anæsthetic without a certain amount of tuition, and no one should receive a diploma until he has shown a knowledge of the chemical composition, and physiological action of such anæsthetics." In this valuable work, the broad field is fully covered.

AUTOSCOPY OF THE LARYNX AND THE TRACHEA. - Direct Examination Without Mirror. By ALFRED KIRS-TEIN, M. D. Berlin. Authorized Translation (Altered, Enlarged and Revised by the Author) by Max THORNER, A. M., M. D., Cincinnati, O., Professor of Clinical Lyrngology and Otology, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; Laryngologist and Aurist, Cincinnati Hospital, etc. With Twelve Illustrations. One Volume, Crown Octavo, pages xi-68, Extra Cloth, 75 cents, net. The F. A. Davis Co., Publishers, 1914 and 1916 Cherry Street, Philadelphia; 117 W. Forty-Second Street, New York; 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

Laryngoscopy is no longer the only method of examining the air-passages as hitherto. The human larynx and trachea can be examined autoscopically; that is, they are accessible to direct inspection; the means to this end is pressure on the tongue. In endolaryngeal and endotracheal surgery autoscopy will take the first rank. To those who are unfamiliar with the method, this little work will be of service.



ANCIENT VS. MODERN.

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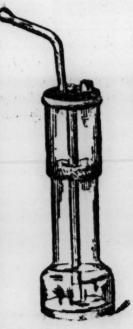
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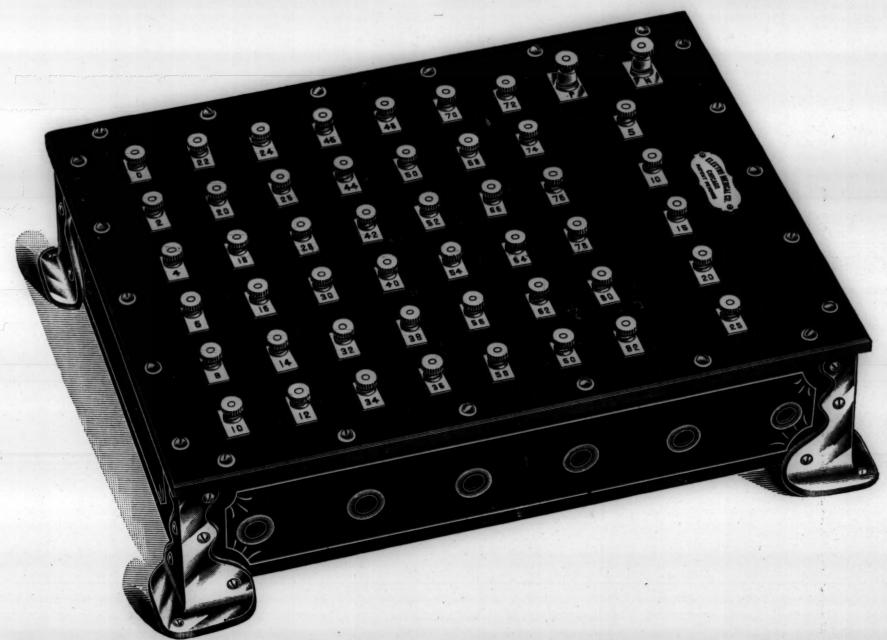
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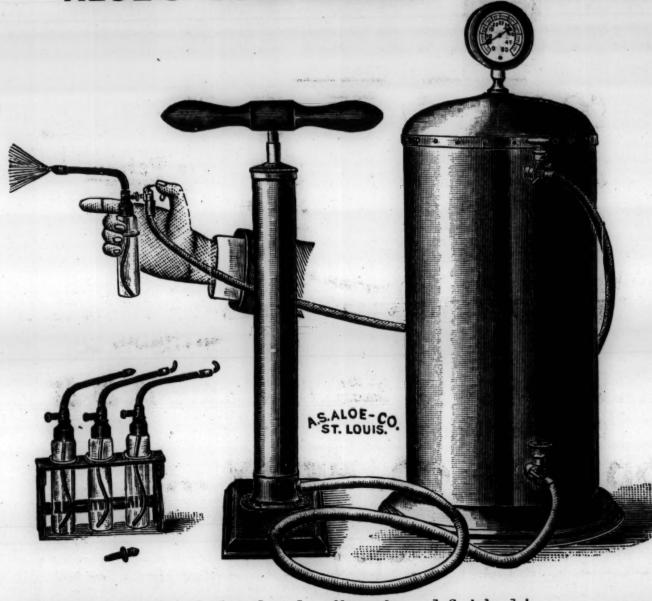
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Substitution, as practiced in the past, has in some cases been forced upon the seller. Distance from source of supply, limited and irregular demand, and uncertainty as to the wants of the customer, especially in respect to new remedies, have all contributed to make substitution a possibility without violating the confidence of the purchaser.

Substitution, in these latter days, has been reduced to a science.

No better illustration could be given than by referring to a circular issued by a physicians' supply house, which has no doubt been seen and commented upon by many of our friends. This special house accompanies invoices with a circular letter in which is provided a regular space headed "Substitutions," and following this is an explanation from which we quote:

"We always try to accommodate our customers by purchasing the article outside if possible; when that is not possible and in our judgment our customers will be better served by substituting the nearest article we have, rather than delay the order, we do so."

This states in effect, that the stock kept on hand by these parties is made up to suit themselves, both as to convenience and profit derived from the sale of any special lines of manufacture. Under this wonderful declaration of policy, it is not necessary for them to carry the preparations most in demand, for the right is assumed to substitute wherever in their judgment they think it best to do so. The medical profession cannot run the risk of such methods. Preparations ordered from a house declaring such a policy cannot be obtained with certainty, for the wish of the customer is secondary to the financial interest of the jobber.

The Merrell Company contend as an unalterable principle of business, that no jobber or physicians' supply house, or indeed anyone selling medicinal preparations of whatever kind, has the least right to disregard the wishes of the physician.

It is not a sufficient defense in ethics or law that the article sent as a substitute is "just as good," "same formula," "cheaper," "the same thing," or indeed better than the article ordered. Neither is it sufficient to say that "articles when so substituted can, if not satisfactory, be returned" at the expense of the sender.

A physician orders a special preparation because he wants it. His judgment is based upon experience in its use. It may possibly have been ordered to meet an emergency, in which his professional reputation and it may be the life of his patient are both at stake.

An era of cheap goods is upon us.

It remains for the physician to say whether he will risk professional success by catering to the demands for cheap prices regardless of quality.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES---A safeguard-

Physicians should be guarded in their purchase of Fluid Extracts in small packages, filled out by druggists from bulk stock.

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO. will not hold themselves responsible for the identity of such Extracts or their quality, when purchased in this manner, even though the written label may read "Merrell's."

The custom among some wholesale dealers of filling orders for broken or small packages, from any manufacture they may have open or convenient, is too well known to need comment. We make no charges or insinuations against the integrity of the Drug Trade, but simply state that—we cannot run the risk of such methods.

To meet an urgent demand of the Profession, therefore, and enable Physicians to obtain with certainty our Fluid Preparations from druggists in Original Unbroken Packages all the higher priced Fluid Extracts—including our Green Label Preparations and all the approved New Remedies—will be put up in one pound and quarter pound bottles. In ordering please specify "original packages."

The WM. S. MERRELL CHEMICAL CO.

(Late Wm. S. Merrell & Co.)

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Every Physician should read our Monograph on "Green Drug Fluid Extracts—Their Origin, History and Rationale," sent free to any address.

LINEN VERSUS WOOL.

The defect of wool in the power of quickly absorbing and eliminating moisture is a serious one, and if properly understood would do away with its use for underclothing. A woolen undergarment, when first put on the dry body, will impart to the same a feeling of warmth and comfort, which will continue as long as the evaporation of the skin is not in excess of the ability of the wool to absorb and eliminate the moisture. However, if in consequence of impaired radiation of heat, as in summer time, or a greater production of heat as by physical exertion, evaporation should be increased, wool will no longer be able to absorb the moisture as fast as excreted from the skin, nor will it be able to part with all it may absorb, hence the skin and the air surrounding it, as well as the garment itself, will be moist, and further evaporation will be greatly interfered with. The feeling of oppression which the body experiences under such conditions, and which is due to the retention of heat, those who wear wool next to the skin are best qualified to describe,

Moisture and velocity of air augment the conduction of heat. If the wet body should under the above conditions be exposed to a draught, a rapid abstraction of heat would at once take place, which would chill the body and which usually results in a cold. It is a matter of daily observation that all those who wear wool next to the

skin are very prone to contract colds.

A POROUS LINEN, having the advantage over all other fabrics of absorbing moisture and eliminating it quickly, will provide for a dry climate around our body, hence will enable us to stand extremes of heat and extremes of cold with comparative comfort. Having further the property of cleanliness and being non-irritating to the skin, its advantages for the purpose of underclothing at all seasons of the year should be recognized by all thinking physicians.

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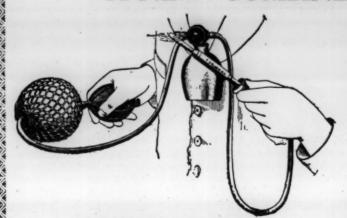
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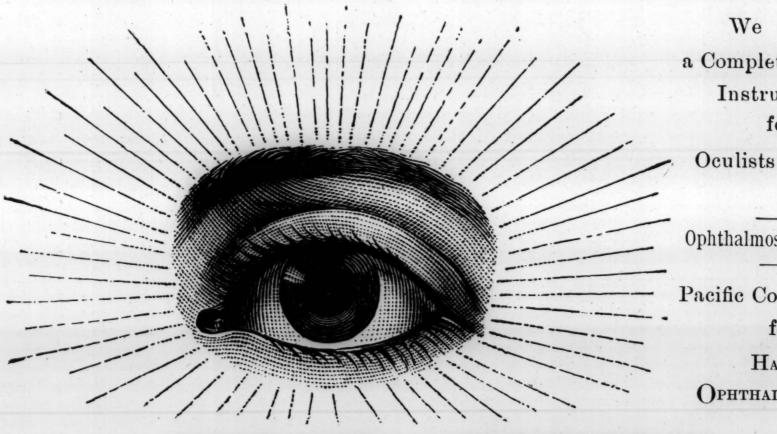
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> "Syrup of Figs" is never sold in bulk. It retails at fifty cents per bottle, and the name "Syrup of Figs," as well as the name of the California Fig Syrup Company, is printed on the wrappers and labels of every bottle.

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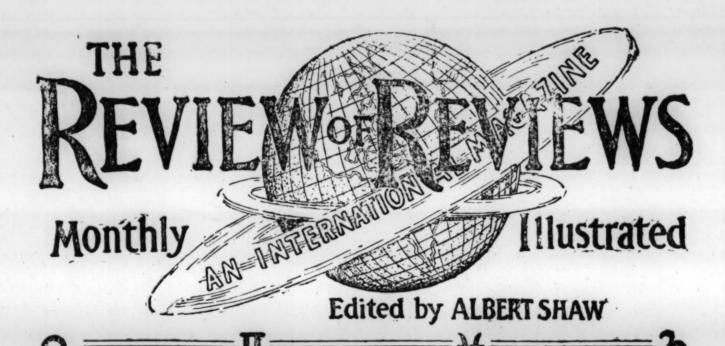
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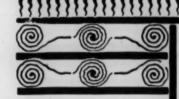
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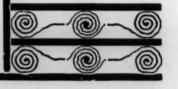
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